

THE INTELLIGENCER

OF BELLEVILLE, AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE BENJAMIN, AT HIS OFFICE,
CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL; LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL; CHARITY IN ALL.

SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM.
IF SENT BY MAIL, TWENTY SHILLINGS.

VOL. I.]

BELLEVILLE, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1834.

NO. 5.

POETRY.

For the Intelligencer.
Behold the day of Grace,
Descending from above!
The dear Redeemers shining face,
Of universal Love!
Look on him, and be whole,
Ye faithless, and ye slow:
Awake the music of the soul,
Wake every harp anew!
Chorus.—Wake hallelujah!
Omnipotent! I am!
Dominion to the Prince of Peace,
And glory to the Lamb!
Oh! sinner can ye turn,
From such a pure display,
Of comfort unto that mourn,
To tread the miry way?
In mercy oh! forbear!
Behold his heavenly smile!
Look on him only, and be fair.
In HIM there is no guile.
Chorus.—Wake hallelujah! &c.
Oh! lost, forever lost!
Ye will not hear our cry,
The sin against the Holy Ghost
So verified in THREE!
Most miserable man,
Ye must endure his frown:
The FIVE of the HOLY ONE,
Is forth, to cut thee down!
Chorus.—Wake hallelujah! &c.
Turn, Jesus! unto me;
Lo I am wholly thee,
Forever let me gaze on thee,
And weep that thou art mine.
Oh! this is ecstasy,
Beyond belief—control—
With adoration, Lord I die:
Chorus.—Wake hallelujah! &c.
Omnipotent! I am!
Dominion to the Prince of Peace,
And glory to the Lamb!
A. J. W.

TO GOD.

(Translated from the German, for the Intelligencer.)
Thou art thyself the God of Love:
'Tis thou that dost affection move
In every virtuous human breast.
What! could'st thou not be pleas'd that we
Should to each other loving be?
When such is thine express behest?
'Tis but a Phrasical lie,
(And does not point to manhood seem.)
That man from Promised land should fly,
'Tis but the Hangman's gloomy dream:
Who thus contends for manhood's shame,
And says thy glory is his aim.

THE MOTHER'S MEDICAL GUIDE. TEETHING.

This begins about the age of four months. Some children pass through this critical stage of infancy with scarcely any painful sensations; others on the contrary suffer pain so excruciating, as to bring on convulsions, and other long and fatal diseases, and even death in a short space of time.

Symptoms.

Swelling and hardness of the gums; the cheek of the affected side is flushed; there is much dribbling of saliva from the mouth; the child is apt to thrust hastily into his mouth anything he can lay hold on, and afterwards frequent the nipple while sucking; is feverish, restless, and painful; has frequent startings in his sleep, and sometimes convulsions; and these not unfrequently terminate in death. A short, dry cough, often occurs in teething.

The stools are frequently loose, slimy, and tinged with blood; from which, and other protracted sufferings of this period, children, who had previously shown every appearance of health, have become so emaciated, as to render their recovery entirely hopeless, or at least a labour of the utmost difficulty.

The judicious mother will carefully watch the train of symptoms which indicate the approach of the teeth, it being an important period in the little sufferer's

life. An immense number of children die, in the process of cutting the first teeth.

Treatment.

As long as the symptoms continue to be slight, it will be necessary to attend to few circumstances only. It is always useful to rub the gums. It will be proper to procure at least three motions every day, by any gentle laxative, as sena tea, syrup of buckthorn, manna, magesia, &c.

If there is much fever, leeches applied to the temples or gums, will be serviceable. When the skin is hot and dry, the whole body should be frequently washed with warm water, which will produce a relaxation and moisture; this method, indeed, is very useful in many diseases attended with fever.

In cases of slimy and bloody evacuations—which are not very unfavourable signs, unless the child appear to be weakened by them—an emetic of five grains of ipecacuanha ought to be given; after the emetic has operated, a small teaspoonful of syrup of white poppies should be taken, and repeated once or twice in twenty-four hours, at equal intervals. Great third often accompanies the symptoms just mentioned, which may be relieved by giving cooling liquids.

Trusting to our own experience alone, we give a preference to active Cathartics.

The author does not seem to attach as much importance to this class of medicines, as the best physicians do, in this country.

When any signs of convulsions, such as starting and twitching of the fingers, appear, it will be proper to have recourse to medical advice, as these symptoms certainly show the approach of danger.

It is frequently proper to lance the gums; in such cases they are generally swollen, and redder than usual, painful, and tender on being touched; but sometimes there is a great difference. In many instances, the lancing of the gums is the only effectual remedy; the relief is immediately experienced, and the pain is slight; but it must not be delayed till the convulsive state has brought on weakness, and the gums have become soft and flabby.

It is questionable whether lancing the gums, is of so much utility, as is generally imagined. The child, in going through the operation, is sometimes infinitely more distressed by the remedy than by the disease. In extreme cases, however, the lancet must be resorted to, in the hand of an experienced physician.

COUGH.

No disease attacks young children more frequently than cough, with difficulty of breathing; this arises from their fulness of habit, and the blood being consequently liable to be impeded in its passage through the lungs; to which may be added their tender state—incapable of bearing sudden cold, or currents of air, to which they may be negligently exposed. The measles and hooping cough, by inflaming the lungs, give rise, in many instances, to an obstinate cough, which continues after the original complaints have ceased, and is often attended with danger.

Treatment.

To relieve the difficulty of breathing, let two, three or four leeches, according to the strength of the child, be applied to the chest, and suffered to remain until they drop off, unless fainting take place.

Let the child, if he bears the loss of blood well, be put into a warm bath, as far as the armpits, and continue in it twelve or fifteen minutes: after which time, or sooner if he becomes faint, let him be taken out, and rapped in flannel, to prevent his taking cold. The leeches and bathing must be repeated at the end of eight or twelve hours, if the breathing be not relieved: Unless it be an extraordinary inveterate cough, and medical advice cannot be procured, the leeches may, with propriety, be applied, but under no other circumstances. We believe they should never be used without the advice and direction of the physician.

There is manifest danger in putting leeches on at random, as they may bite into an artery, and the child actually bleed to death. Such results have been witnessed, and should never be forgotten. The medical man points out the safe pla-

ces, and his knowledge, therefore, is the only guide. After this, the following powder is to be given—

POWDER.

Calomel, two grains;
Jalap, and sassa, of each three grains;
Rub them together with a pint of sugar about the size of a French bean.
If this powder should not operate sufficiently in six or eight hours, it is to be procured three or four motions, the dose is to be repeated.

As soon as this intention has been accomplished, the following mixture is to be given, to allay the cough, and promote expectoration of the phlegm.

MIXTURE.

Rose water, or distilled water, half a pint;
Salt of tartar, fifteen grains;

White sugar, powdered, a tea-spoonful; Mix; then add a table-spoonful of oil of almonds. Shake them well together, till they are thoroughly incorporated.

In New England, it is found to be an excellent practice to give the oxymel of squills, prepared at the shops; a decoction of coltsfoot, sweetened with honey, into which wine of ipecacuanha has been dropped, &c. Hoarhound tea is another valuable preparation, which rarely fails of giving relief.

A pap-spoonful may be given every three or four hours, or when the cough is troublesome; if it is very frequent and harassing, add two drops of laudanum to one of the doses, which may be given every six or eight hours.

If the inflammatory symptoms and difficulty of breathing continue after the bleeding and relaxation above directed, let from seven to ten drops of antimonial wine be given every six hours in each dose of the mixture.

Ten grains of nitre, powdered, with three times the quantity of sugar, given every four hours, will be of great utility, if the child does not show any reluctance to take it.

When the breathing is rendered difficult by an accumulation of phlegm, let three or four grains of ipecacuanha be given every half-hour, till they occasion sickness; and the same plan should be pursued on the next day, if it is required.

This is a condition that requires an active emetic, but we hope there will rarely be a necessity of repeating the medicine.

After recovery, it is highly important to clothe the chest with flannel, to prevent a return of the complaint.

From the Courier,
Toronto, 26 Sept., 1834.

SIR,

Being resident in London, at the time that Mr. Stanley was about to bring before Parliament the measure he had proposed to it, concerning the Lower Province, I addressed a letter to Mr. Hume, stating that I believed the more effective mode of settling the differences, would be found in the plan he had formerly bro't forward, for the representation in the Imperial Parliament of the Colonies, and [which I had several years before proposed in the public prints] offering such answers to the objection to that measure, as suggested themselves to me. To this address, I received from Mr. Hume a reply, stating, that "AS LONG AS THE CANADAS REMAINED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY"—"HE WAS OF OPINION THAT SHOULD BE REPRESENTED IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT," [and to my great astonishment, they added]—"THAT HIS WISH WOULD BE, TO SET THE CANADAS, AND THE WHOLE OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, FREE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES, AS THE UNITED STATES DO, BY THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVES, AND TO CULTIVATE A GOOD CONNECTION WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY, FOR THEIR MUTUAL INTEREST; and adding some argument in favor of the scheme, which I, as a Canadian born, sent to him the reply following—and as I am of opinion the reasoning therein will apply equally to this Province you will, if you please, insert it in your journal.

I am, Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servt.
A CANADIAN.

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE.
BRYANSTON-SQUARE:
London, April 22, 1834.

SIR,

I had the honor some time since to address you on the subject of your declared intention to bring forward the measure you so ably advocated, for a due representation in Parliament of the British Colonies; to which, I have the honor of your reply. As a Canadian by birth, and having long endeavored to advance the commerce and agriculture of these rising Provinces, and of British North America in general, I have, with much regret, observed, that the differences among the Branches of the Lower Canadian Legislature, which I had hoped, would have been brought to an amicable termination, by the proceedings in Parliament in 1828, still continue; and the report of this Address, sir, is, to state an opinion, that the most effective means of obtaining the above end would be by the representation in the British Parliament of the Colonies. The Province of Lower Canada, is evidently suffering by the discussion and want of co-operation of the Branches of its Legislature for the public good. If it be correctly stated that the independence of the Judges has not yet been established, that department requires immediate correction, and I believe that all England will agree in its necessity. It has been stated, also, that the House of Assembly is adverse to the introduction of British Emigrants into the Province.

In several publications on the subject of the improvement of Lower Canadian Agriculture, which I had published when in that country, I called the attention of its Legislature, to the necessity of forming some plan for the introduction of the Modern System of Agriculture, in place of the present, still pursued by the French Canadian Agriculturists: by its means the lands have been nearly exhausted, and are probably, suffering a loss of one half that would produce, were the modern system in practice. But, so weak are these Agriculturists to their old system, that no material change has yet taken place. This, in the present state of the Corn Laws, is a direct loss to the Mother Country—as the Canadas might, by a proper system, be rendered capable of furnishing a good supply of wheat to her: and this can only be effected in two ways, either by public establishments, practically exhibiting the advantages and profits of the modern system, among the French farmers, and so inducing them to learn and practice it; or else, by the introduction of British emigrants, who are well acquainted with, and will follow that system.

By means of the representation of these colonies in Parliament, means might perhaps, be found of bringing this system into general practice there.

The same good effect would probably result from this representation, upon the unfortunate differences in the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada. Instead of perpetually cavilling among themselves, the great points of difference might be fully discussed and settled by the Imperial Legislature. The ambition of the principle leaders would find a channel to run in, and by habitual communication with the Legislature of the Parent State, the modes of thinking, and the affections of the French population would be more assimilated with English manners.

It is in vain to doubt, Sir, that the time is nigh at hand, when Great Britain must look to a great increase of her present commerce, in order to furnish employment for her redundant capital and population, and for directing and employing, the restless spirit of the times, in harmless and useful ends. I have addressed on this subject, several plans to Government for the advance of Agriculture and Commerce of the British North American Colonies: for I believe that, as our Colonial trade, has hitherto, been a great cause of the wealth and greatness of this country; so, it will also be found, that a revival of our Colonial system, and a wise and sound policy introduced therein, will offer an effective means of producing a great increase, and also, a great nursery for our own seamen, who are now obliged to resort to foreign countries; but, I believe these effects would be best produced, by a representation of these Colonies in Parliament.

Permit me now, Sir, to make an observation on the opinion entertained by some, of a disposition of the Canadas, to throw off their connexion with this country, or to unite with the neighbouring nation. I firmly believe, there is no country less disposed thereto: They have evidently shown their feelings on that subject, the last war, and in a state of peace, they are well aware that by such a connection their country would be overrun with Americans settling there, and that they would thereby be thrown out at their own markets: as to Lower Canada I think I may assert, the manners of the bulk of the population are averse to those of the Americans; and as to the present Independence of these provinces, they have neither sufficient numbers, wealth or naval power to maintain it against any of the great European Powers, that might hereafter make attempts against it. Their Union, therefore, with a great naval state, such as Great Britain, appears the most permanent means of securing their harmony and advancing prosperity, and I am therefore of opinion, the measure you had so ably advocated for the representation of the colonies in the Province at Parliament, would tend greatly to extend the manufactures and commerce, and to consolidate all the parts of this great Empire.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedt. servt.

We are very sorry to notice, the following information, in relation to the Negroes of the British West India Colonies. The article which is from the New-York Spectator, is but a statement of facts.—And to which every one can attest who has been in the Island of St. Domingo.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—An experiment of the most important character is now being tried in the British West Indies. We cordially hope it may be successful, although the indications thus far, do not present a favorable augury. It is not a subject altogether beyond the teachings of experience; and the current events in the British West Indies will from another lesson, either for the well or the woe of the Blacks. We have some further advice from Barbadoes, representing the condition of things worse and worse. The semi-emancipated slaves will not work—they are many of them in a state of insubordination bordering upon actual insurrection—the troops are on constant duty—and executions frequent. More than thirty years have elapsed since slavery was abolished in St. Domingo. Through scenes of unparalleled devastation and blood, the blacks expelled or slew their masters, and have ever since lived under a government of their own.—But from the day of their emancipation to the present, the population for the most part, has been idle and worthless. St. Domingo [was the garden of the new world—the richest of the Indies. But its villas have gone to ruin, and its fields run to waste. Thorns and briars have choked their gardens, and their plantations have become barren from idleness. The government has ever been despotic, and of necessity; and at last, its power has been called forth for the regulation of labor—the labor of freemen—to prevent the island from going entirely to ruin.—The following extract from a late Haytian enactment, is in point—and will serve as a practical commentary upon the mad schemes of our well-meaning but deluded philanthropists.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Hayti have passed a Rural Code, containing provisions which are without example in any nation. Their object is to compel the people to labor for their subsistence by inflicting penalties upon idleness. We have extracted the following articles, which render the condition of the free blacks of Hayti very little different from, if not actually worse, than the condition of the slaves in any part of the United States.

"Art. 174. All persons who are not proprietors or farmers in the place in which they reside and shall have not engaged themselves to work for some proprietor or farmer, shall be reported as vagabonds, shall be arrested by the rural police of the place in which they may be found

and brought before the justice of the peace of the district.

"Art. 177. If after eight days' detention, they shall refuse to work, they shall be sent to labor on the public works of the town or district, in which they may be arrested, until they consent to work in the fields."

"Art. 180. Every laborer, who, on working days, and at the hour in which they ought to be employed, shall be found unemployed, or found walking upon the public ways, shall be considered as an idler, arrested as such, and brought before a justice of the peace, who, for the first offence may send him to prison for twenty-four hours; and for any repetition may send him to the public works."

"Art. 184. The ordinary laborers in the field shall commence at daylight, and continue till mid-day, with an interval of half an hour for breakfast; the labor shall be resumed at two o'clock, and continue till sunset."

"Art. 185. Pregnant women shall be employed only upon light work, but after the fourth month of their pregnancy they shall not be compelled to work in the fields at all."

"Art. 186. Four months after their delivery they shall resume their labor in the field; but shall not begin their work till an hour after sunrise, and continue till eleven o'clock, and shall work in the afternoon only from two o'clock till an hour before sunset."

"Art. 190. Saturdays, and fete days being entirely at the disposal of the laborers, they are not to be permitted to leave their work on other days for the purpose of dancing or amusement, either day or night. The delinquents in such cases shall be liable to imprisonment for three days for the first offence, and for six days on every repetition of the offence."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
Extract from a letter, dated Barbadoes, 20th Aug., 1834.

I have at this instant heard that Jack Briggs' negroes have refused to work this morning, and that he has been obliged to send for Capt. Bush. There have been serious disturbances in Demerara, Trinidad, and I may say in every other Island. Gilbert arrived yesterday, and when he left on the 4th the negroes on the west coast of Essequibo were almost in a state of open rebellion, in so much that the Governor had been obliged to go down with a grenadier of 60 men.

Blood already shed!—The ferocious threats of the Tories to wrap this city in blood if our citizens shall dare to exercise the right of freemen by quitting their business to attend the sale of the election—for such, however, disguised by a hypocritical strain of deprecation, is the spirit of comment of their presses on the late resolution of the *Whigs* at Masonic Hall—promises not to be an idle menace, if the following fact may be taken as an indication. It is stated in the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer, that during the meeting in Southwark, last Friday evening, a number of the hired ruffians of the other party interrupted the proceedings and even proceeded so far as to commit violence on the speakers. "Mr. HANNA, while speaking was struck with a stone, and cut in the cheek to the bone. The wound was a severe one, and the strange spectacle was presented, of a freeman standing forth before his fellow freemen to speak in defence of the Constitution, bathed in his blood, shed by the hired minions, of an insidious official aristocracy!"—*Courier & Enquirer.*

TROPICAL WONDER.—A friend writes us from Rio de Janeiro, under date 30th July. "All hands are looking impatiently for the Ice Ship, Madagascar. The natives are on the tip-toe of curiosity to see if there be really such a thing as hard water."

PROOF OF CIVILIZATION.—Prince Puckler Muskau, in his last work, tells a story of a ship-wreck mariner who was cast away upon what he believed an uninhabited island, till suddenly beholding a sail, he roared out in a burst of joy, "God be praised I am in a civilized land."

Joseph Buonaparte and his brother have taken Mr. Way's mansion, Donham Place, near Uxbridge, for a number of years. There may yet be for them "a tide in the affairs of Europe that may lead on to fortune," and bring their dynasty again into power.

Aerial Ship.—Paris, August 5th.—The Aerial vessel, L'Aigle in the Champs Elysees, which is on Sunday to make its first excursion in the realms of space, is at present an object of general curiosity, and has been visited by numbers of scientific amateurs desirous to inspect the machinery by which that element hitherto so refractory, is to be tamed into obedience and made to obey the helmsman

with as much docility as the wave on which we are wafted from Calais to Dover. Should the experiment succeed, adieu to railway speculations—even the steam vessels must quench their "infestual fires" before so redoubtable a rival.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF AN ADDER.—A few days since, as Mr. St. George, of Prestbury, was walking near Queen Wood, accompanied by his favorite dog, the animal darted at something in the grass, and immediately retreated, as if hurt. On examination it appeared that he had met with *anguis in herba*: a large adder was discovered gliding away, by which the dog had been bitten on the nose. Soon after the dog was seized with vomiting, his head and throat swelled to an enormous size and he appeared to suffer great agony. Application was made as speedily as possible to a chemist, who recommended a solution of the chloride of lime, which by constant application, reduced the swelling in about a half an hour; and soon after the dog recovered. Query: Whether the same remedy would not be efficacious in curing the bite of a rabid dog?—(*Cheltenham Chronicle.*)

THE INTELLIGENCER.

BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 11, 1834.

There have been arrivals from England, up to the 24th of August.

The Venerable Lord Bishop of Quebec, held a confirmation in Belleville on Sunday last. About fifty persons, of all ages and of both sexes, were confirmed. The service was read by the Rev. Thos. Campbell, and an appropriate discourse, was delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart. The pure doctrines of Religion, were expounded by the venerable Bishop himself. And the principles he would inculcate, are glorious and sublime. They teach us to shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocence which have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance—morality for vice, and religion for infidelity. These, if we mistake not were the objects of the confirmation, and every parent and every "human form that wears a heart," must unite in the admiration. The positive advantages which result from the inculcation of those principles are too obvious to be overlooked.

Let any one reflect who has traversed the streets of any large and populous town or city, how many he has met even in his daily progress, who for want of instruction and a parental guide; seem to have been apprenticed from their very infancy to crime—the peach down of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, the mysteries of crime familiar to their memories! Unfortunate wretches, whom the very cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold or dungeon, they might have crown'd manhood's virtue with the reverence of age, had they been taught to lip religious alphabet. But alas! their heads were pilloved on a parent's grave, and there was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage! no voice to teach them the love of God and his precepts. God-fathers had they, who neglected their duty and dreamt not of the vow which they had made to Heaven in the name of their children! the curse is upon them as well as the wretched and lost wanderers.

Let any man reflect in his hours of retirement and relaxation, how mirth has been clouded, and amusement overcast, by the melancholy spectacles he has been compelled to witness! How the shadow of what once was health and youth and loveliness, has flitted athwart him, like a specter risen from the tomb of virtue! How his spirit has been bowed down—how his heart has been afflicted, as he saw before him the gaudy ruin of life's noblest ornament, woman; in purity the world's paragon, in her depravity its

shame and degradation—the bane or the blessing of civilized society, the charm of man's existence or its curse—without any modification, either almost an angel or a fiend. And yet, the hapless outcast, if her infancy had known a moral and religious guardian, if she had been brought to the house of God, if the duties of religion had been implanted in her soul, she might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and luxury around it—the lover's happiness, the infant's guide—the living temple of chastity and beauty, the fairest the purest, and loveliest, in which vestal spirit nursed the flame of Heaven. Such are the blessings, which true religion and its precepts may confer—such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting.

BANKING.

In our former articles upon Banking, we have given our views as to the propriety, of Government meddling with banking institutions. We have set it down as a rule, that what does not emanate from government, that the legislature ought not to control. We have quoted ADAM SMITH, an excellent authority to show that every man is the best judge of what employment is best suited to his desires, or what extent he ought to carry them on; and if this rule is truly applicable in this instance, how much more forcibly will it apply to the defective system, of following, the Secretary of the Colonies, in England, to calculate for the merchant the tradesman, the mechanic and the labourer, and in fact for all classes in the provinces, to what extent they shall speculate and undertake those improvements in the soil, in the arts and sciences, which constitute the chief happiness of worldly undertakings. Is it not obvious, that the defect in this system is seated in the root of the law, which secures to the colonial department, the entire control of the finances of this Province? It is therefore to this, to the exercise of this power, which applied, and cut down the

We shall then be asked how this is to be done. We answer, that the editor of the Patriot, a gentleman who has devoted much time, and study upon this subject, has set before the public the stumbling block which lies in our way. He has quoted the following law, and until it is repealed, all action on the part of the provincial Government, must be suspended.

"It is not generally known that there exists a British Statute most highly penal, prohibitive of every species of Banking in the Colonies, except under Charter. It is the 14th of Geo. 2d, and was made for the Colonies, now the United States, before these Provinces belonged to England, but by the wisdom of our first Legislators, it was adopted as the law of the land. Our first duty is, to petition the King to repeal this law, and then we are free to Bank as to us it may seem good, while now we can only bank as to whether rules at the colonial office seem good. This is a matter of the first consequence, and should be hastily set about without delay, for while our hands are tied here is no help for us. Let then "a Voice in the Wilderness" cry aloud and never cease his crying, till he has the signature of every man in the Newcastle District to a petition to the King, solemnly avowing him to procure the repeal of the act of the 14th Geo. II. Without this nothing can be done. This accomplished we shall have no impediment in the way of a sound Banking system, but that naturally arises from conflicting interests among ourselves, and as that of self-interest predominates against the world it is no trifling one, especially as it is not always very clear sighted, and grasp rather at present though ephemeral than at remote though permanent advantage."

Until, then, the above clause of the law, or the entire law shall be expunged from the record of the law, we must remain without an efficient Bank, or means to carry internal improvements, and all such measures as will turn to the advantage of the provinces generally. Therefore we say, apply the axe of reformation to the root of the evil, and petition his Majesty, for an instant repeal of this rigorous law.

But those who examine closely the acts of the home government, will say,

how is it possible, that we should obtain this repeal, under the supposition of establishing an unregulated banking system, when but a few months ago, this present government for it is the same, renewed the hateful monopolies of the Bank of England? Be it then remembered, that we have not advanced our opinions of what course a government ought to pursue, because we believed them to be general, but because they were the result of honest conviction, after mature deliberation. And we say further, that until the system we have pointed out, shall become universal, it will be of little, or no utility for any one small portion of the commercial world adopting it. Therefore, in petitioning his Majesty for the repeal of the above law, a stipulation may be made that none but the safest method of banking will be adopted for the use of the provinces. And we believe we are able to exhibit a plan, which shall produce all the advantages resulting from such institutions, without incurring the risk of the evil consequences of a panic. However, we will now proceed to examine, the present banking system of the provinces, and with it, the complaints which many have uttered, for not extending the same to a large degree. The evil as it is, is great in itself, if extended it would be more destructive.

But to our purpose, and we throw aside theory, and take up facts for our discussion. Our first consideration then will be, is the present banking capital of the province sufficient, not only for the immediate wants, but to enable the resources of the province to be called into action? They are not. Were they even well applied, and were the funds well and justly distributed, the present banking facilities, are not such as to place Canada in an independent position as regards her commerce. Then let us look to the method of banking. A bank is brought into existence by the will of Mr. Secretary for the Colonies, and is under the management of a board of directors. They are gentlemen, no doubt, but their information, and acquaintance are not universal. They are men residing in the city, and know nothing of the farmer, or his prudence. They know nothing of the mechanic and his industry, nor of the small tradesman and his weekly but certain customers. All they know, are a few large houses, who would monopolize the business of the county and the province, and who would place the farmer, the mechanic, and the small tradesman, under a species of contribution. They would have that no bank

that they might reap the advantage of making advancements to the farmer, the mechanic or the small tradesman, of that very money which they borrow from the Bank. To illustrate our position, we take this fact. A is a merchant, doing extensive business, and is well known to the board of Directors. B. C. and D. are mechanics, builders, who are also well known, and known to be punctual in meeting their engagements. A puts in an accommodation note for discount, to the amount of £500,—and B. C. and D. each put in an actual business note for £30. It would be reasonable to suppose that the latter would receive their small accommodation, on real paper before the former received the loan of £500, upon his fictitious note. But the reverse is the fact, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, loans of this description are made by the Bank of Upper Canada, when the business note of the bricklayer, carpenter, or smith, are thrown out to the serious injury of the owner. It is a fact beyond the power of dispute, that often large and heavy sums are loaned out to some favoured merchants, by the banks of this province, by notes merely endorsed by the clerks of the house, and real business notes, of which are called, tradesman's paper are thrown out, as unfit to sully the portfolio of the gentlemen directors. By this practice, very frequently, the mechanic is obliged, from the want of his capital to make a great sacrifice, and often the extra discount of the bill which has been thrown out of the bank, goes into the pocket of one of those conscientious gentleman directors, who cares not to put the paper into his own pocket, at 3 or 4 per cent extra discount, while he would not allow the bank to profit by the offer, and ensure in safety, a small interest. But if the evil is grievous as to the mechanic and tradesman, and even the merchant, who does not happen to be of the favoured clique, why it is doubly offensive to the farmer. He must obtain all through his merchant, for the difficulties which are thrown in his way by the bank are so galling and numerous, that to avoid the vexation, of being thought imprudent or ignorant, he applies at once to the merchant for his advances. Does the merchant then put his hands into his own coffers to aid his farming friend, or does he apply to the same institution, which shut its doors against the honest

farmer? We all know that the latter course is the one which is pursued in trade. Suppose then the merchant obtains his money at 6 per cent, at what price does the farmer obtain his loan? Certainly not for the same. Two per cent will be put on for the accommodation. Let us be understood how this business is transacted. The merchant endorses for the farmer and charges two per cent. Receives in addition the produce of the farmer's crop, upon which his commission would be two per cent more, which makes an addition of four per cent, which he has to pay, because he is a farmer. Suppose, then, in addition to this that his crop should fail? what then is to become of the farmer? Will the bank extend theirs? Neither will be done under the present system! What then follows? The curse of all, the mortgage: by which the farmer becomes the slave of the merchant and the bank, to pay the interest by degrees, with the additional expenses. And very frequently, even this lenity is not shown. The note due and not paid the law and its dreadful consequences follow, and the farmer becomes a ruined man, not indeed by any imprudence of his, but because the seasons have cast a light over his industry, and the bank, the soulless bank, did not choose that he should try to redeem himself by a second effort, lest he fail again, and again become a defaulter. They know, well, that it is impossible for him to till the ground unless he receives a due indulgence, and knowing this, they care not to render that indulgence, for fear of a small loss of interest. Such in fact is the present system of banking, and we hope that no extension will be given to it but that the evil will be remedied as early as possible.

We have above alluded to the articles of our friend of the Patriot, we shall now beg to offer a few remarks upon the plan which he has proposed. In one of his articles on the subject of Banking he says that he requires "a sound & abundant paper money." Now we do not think that the solidity of the present bank of Canada, is at all questionable, we believe it to be as sound as possible, and this has no bearing on the present evils resulting from the banking system of the province. Let the paper be sound or unsound, if those in want can obtain the paper for their promissory notes, the immediate evil of their distress would be averted. Nor is it entirely the insufficiency which at present clogs the wheels of Commerce, but the bad management of an evil system. Individual views and speculations of the owners of the bank interfere with the wants of the Community, and the public must be the sufferer, not being represented in the Bank.

It will by no means be found to answer that the bank should be an entire Government Bank; for men must be interested in Commercial transactions to go fully into their merits. Unless their individual interests are obtained and looked for by their attendance as Bank directors, they will not devote their time to it. Or if Government has views to enforce, the Government directors, may be made instrumental in forwarding them: for the surest method of restraining opposition would be, to thwart men in their commercial speculations, and let them know whence the evil comes, without proof to make it public; again, it would be an evil, for Government could by perpetual nomination, still keep the same men in office. There always will be parties in existence, and the Government will ever have those opposed to it, who desire reform, and means might and would be found to oppress them through the bank. It is no more than reasonable to expect this, and we are sure it would be done, no matter what party, should be in power.

A bank should treat all parties alike, all parties, constitute the public: but experience has taught us a different lesson, and we behold the public wants entirely disregarded, while only a few usurpers dressed out in a little brief authority, away and turn the entire institution to their own individual ends and purposes. A Government Bank, might give a fixed and steady value to the notes of such an Institution. But this is the least difficult point to be obtained in establishing a Bank. We look upon the services which are to be rendered by such an institution, and to the commercial facilities, which it will afford,—and we therefore say, that whether the Bank or its notes enjoy a good reputation or not, it will always be found, that when discount day comes, that there will be more paper offered (and that of the best kind) than any Bank could possibly discount.

In establishing a bank, it should be the object of those, who give existence to such an institution, to make its features as little subject to popular objections and injuries as possible. It should be so framed that if satisfaction were not given that the discriminating proportion of the community, and there are but few others

who have dealing with banks, should have it in their power to turn out those who do not administer in justice.

There is another difficulty in the plan proposed by our friend of the Patriot, who refers to his project for appointing the Directors, and says "Let it be a bank of discount and deposit under the control of a President and Directors to be chosen annually by the three branches of the Legislature." Now this we declare to be impossible. The governor or the executive has no voice in legislating, and all he can do in such a case, is to nominate; but then, it would be indeed a novel method in proceedings of this kind, for the executive to nominate officers with the consent of both branches of the Legislature. But we will admit that such can be done, behold then what a strange dilemma we are placed in: The two houses cannot act or legislate together, in matters of this kind, we say they cannot do it, unless it should be so provided by the constitution, for in general it is an unconstitutional act, inasmuch as it destroys the correcting power of either branch. Well then not being able to legislate, it would follow, that the Governor should nominate to each House. Suppose then that one half should be confirmed by the upper house, and the same half rejected by the lower, and the very same half that the upper house should reject, should be confirmed by the lower? There would be doing and undoing, and not end to the nominations.

As regards the confidence, which it is said that such a system would obtain, inasmuch as the public would aid the bank with specie, we are of opinion, that it is not to be trusted; and we do not believe that no bank should be chartered by the provincial Government, unless upon such a plan as to bring the whole amount of its capital in specie into the country. We are the more persuaded of the necessity of this from the present situation of the banks in the United States.

A great deal has been said about the advanced state of things in the States and of their backwardness, in the Provinces of Canada; and the present different state of the two countries, is attributed entirely to the aid which has been offered by the Banks in the States. It is a curious notion, and we deny that such is the fact. But while we look at the cities and towns which have grown up in the States, as if the powers of enchantment had produced them, let us examine, my we shall find, that the evils brought about by the system of Banking in the States, are equal if not superior to the advantages derived.

What is the present condition of those towns which have benefited to the greatest extent, by the establishment of the Banks, as well the United States Bank, as the various local Banks? They are in a state of almost extreme insolvency. The very houses raised by means of the Banks, raised by the issue of paper, of bank notes, without specie foundation are mortgage for more than their value to those banks. The Banks, aye, these very paper banks have become the proprietors of Towns, and villages. For when they discounted and issued notes freely, then property rose, some fifty or seventy per cent, and men were esteemed wealthy accordingly; and their credit in consequence extended; but now that discounts have become contracted, that a day of reckoning is at hand for all, and the bank issues are but small, property has come down to something like its real value, being fifty or sixty per cent, below the mortgage valuation, and what it would fetch under the sheriff's hammer.

And all this evil is produced we say by the Banks and nothing but the Banks, by such Banks as the thoughtless would establish in Canada, to the utter ruin of all, of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and the labourer. When the Bank of the United States was rechartered, in 1814 we believe, the number of local banks in the States, was but small. It is since that period, that the great improvements have been carried on, and that the numerous Banks have been chartered. Local Banks are all called joint stock companies, and read how do you think the funds were formed. Books are opened for subscriptions, and A. B. C. D. and in fact the whole of the alphabet of merchants and others, take stock. And how do you suppose they paid for it? Do not be mistaken, there was no specie, at least but very little. A being a subscriber, got B another subscriber to endorse his note and it was put into the Bank of the United States for discount, and the paper of that Bank was taken to pay for their said stock, and in this manner the country has become the possessor of \$170,000,000, of bank paper money, with about \$30,000,000, in specie and about the same amount in mortgaged property to redeem it. So that, having been created by the Bank of the United States, and not having anticipated, that there ever would be an end to such an institution, have they fallen into the snare, which the mammoth bank has laid for them, and like Samson, if it falls,

it will be with all the others about it. That it will fall we know, that the local Banks are falling daily, we also know; and know that destruction follows hard upon the heels of adversity. Had the local Banks brought specie into the country, there would have been no panic to follow the veto, on the United States Bank.

With these facts before our eyes, we say, that it would be improper to charter any bank, that did not bring the specie into the Country. And we also say, that Canada has a lesson before her eyes, by which she ought to profit, and avoid the evils, which by hasty and ill-vised measures, have fallen upon the States. She may do this and at the same time, establish a Banking system, that will soon make us not only the successful rival of the states, but also a powerful and serviceable province to Great Britain. And we shall in our next point out the course, likely to lead to this prosperity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Two or three communications, and the correspondent of the *Belleville Intelligencer* attended to next week. —*Christian Guardian*.

There have been more Riots in the City of New-York, and that too on the Sabbath day. This is ominous.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—A letter from Picton, of 11th inst. states that the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool, from Cromarty, for Quebec, with 316 emigrants, has been lost on St. Paul's Island, and all the emigrants perished. Six of the crew saved themselves in the boat, and had just arrived at Picton.

THE ELECTION.

It should be the duty of every portion of the country to guard against the introduction of the sloth Apathy, into our institution and measures; and we are not aware, of any more important duty, that the public has to discharge and watch over, than that of the Elective franchise. Yet, we admit, that these far away from the County of Hastings, might presume from the total silence of the press and the Candidates, that the electors and those who were seeking their suffrages, had dropped into a most unpardonable lethargy. However this might have appeared, until the moment the Combatants entered the poll, yet, we think the following sentiments may be taken for those of the County as regards its political opinion and intention, and we do believe, they will have the effect of removing any charge of total carelessness as to the present political struggle.

COLONEL COLEMAN, after being nominated, as one of the Candidates to Represent the County of Hastings, addressed the electors as nearly as follows, and then declined the honor intended to be conferred upon him, in favor of James H. Samson Esq., and Mr. James McDaniel, to whom he gave his vote, as soon as the Poll was opened. The Colonel's withdrawal was much regretted by a numerous circle of friends and supporters.

Gentlemen electors of the County of Hastings:

In addressing you on the present occasion, it is with no view to solicit your suffrage for myself, but as one amongst you to offer my opinion as to the qualifications our Representatives should possess. In doing which, I hope and trust, I shall not be thought presumptuous; or that I consider myself better qualified to do so, than many other of my neighbours. The few years of experience I have had in parliamentary affairs, may probably entitle me to some consideration; and if my feeble voice can be of any service to you, it will not be withheld, or I hope spent in vain.

From the past we may fully draw conclusions of the future, and it will be readily admitted, few or none have ever been elected amongst us, who have acted with the same liberality to the County, or attended with more assiduity to his parliamentary labours than Mr. Samson. Undoubtedly the first qualification of a Legislator, is Talent, and this combined with Industry he has displayed in an eminent degree; for however we may occasionally differ on Constitutional points or politics, in that respect I will yield the palm to him: As I do not however intend to panderize Mr. Samson, I shall leave that for you to decide.

Assuredly we cannot be of two opinions, that to send men without either of

qualifications, and who have little or no interest in the County, would be a violation against Common sense; a gross absurdity, or what is still worse (and through which we have severely suffered), through party spirit. Let us now avow the consequences, that may arise, by pursuing such a line of conduct, and avoid sending those men, who, regardless of other considerations, value themselves, upon belonging to a party; and right or wrong, vote accordingly, this you know has been the case as I know by experience both in & out of the house of Assembly. My avowed principle is, to belong to no party, but to act as God and my conscience shall dictate. In the strict sense of the word, I am a Reformer; though not a visionary one, that would grasp at a shadow and loose the substance. All innovations upon well established systems of Government, are, to say the least, dangerous games to play; often attended with blood shed, rapine, and civil commotions. Theorists, may speculate, but practice men, will pause and deliberate! How has vacillating France suffered by her revolutionary commotions! Oh! beware my friends, how we suffer such calamities to befall us, who are now living in the enjoyment of Peace Happiness and Prosperity!

Is there a man amongst you, who would wish for a separation from the paternal care of the Mother Country. Is there one amongst you, who considers the connection as a "hateful domination"? I will answer, no! if there is such a man, I pronounce him a madman, and that he would rebel in the face of Heaven, because Providence has not bestowed more bountiful Harvest than the present, and for which we ought to be truly and sincerely thankful. I shall not trespass much longer upon your time, but shall conclude with one or two remarks. Admitting that some changes in the administration of affairs are desirable, as no human foresight, can prevent abuses creeping into all Governments, will it warrant us to decry the Government, and load its officers with foul and abusive epithets? Shame on such mock Patriots! Let them seek redress, if indeed they are patriots; for all existing grievances, with manly and respectful language, through the proper channel of their Representatives; and if they fail to do their duty, where then lies the fault? Amongst yourselves. Let us choose men who have both talent and independence enough, to speak their honest sentiments; and who will not sacrifice the rights of party spirit, or barter your right for popular applause. For my own part I have made up my mind to retire from public life; both my interest and my inclination prompt me to do so. I nevertheless remember the pledge I have given you, that whenever my Country calls for my humble ability and services, I shall be found at my post. "England expects every man to do his duty!" and now is the time for you, to do your duty; by sending fit and proper men to Represent you.

• This Country is capable of vast improvements, and requires more than ordinary exertions to develop its resources; upon which I have not now time to expatiate; a week would not suffice to bring before your notice the capability of improvement, in this our immediate neighbourhood. Such are my avowed sentiments, and such will they remain to the day of my death. To hear a few blustering revolutionary Demagogues, bawling about, and bearding the Lion in his den, must arouse the indignation of every loyal Subject, and excite his contempt and ridicule. We have a phalanx of British, Scotch and Irish heads, and I hope and believe, well disposed men, from the United States, now recognized as British subjects, made of such sterling stuff, as neither the Knife, the Bludgeon nor the Fire Brand, can intimidate, and who hold back defiance in the teeth of the dastards who may use them, and who as I have said before, "MAY RISE TO FALL, NEVER TO RISE AGAIN!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir,

In reading your third number, I observed two synonymous communications referring to the capture of the *Belleville* Church in 1832. The one signed A. Member of the Wesleyan Church, and the other by A. Looker. Now sir, it would appear to persons unacquainted with the history of the late marriage act, that these two writers, especially the Looker, is wonderfully solicitous to prevent the evils arising from illicit marriage, while these acquainted with the whole story; they do, and must appear as the officious movers of endless dispute, and the champion of sectarian contentions. In the first issue A. Member of the Wesleyan Church, requests (through the medium of your paper) the Editor of the *Christian Guardian* to give an explanation of the intention, meaning, and provisions of the late marriage act. There were no correct information to be obtained on that subject save through that channel. Now it is plain that A. Member of the W. C. anticipated the opinion of the Rev. Editor, who

would have sought for information from some other quarter; the truth is, a dispassionate decision was the least of his desire, or he would have applied to an impartial third competent judge, but sir, his desire appears to be, to have his suggestions sustained by the ability and opinion of the Rev. Editor, and proclaimed to the world through the *Christian Guardian*. In this plan, we hear Mr. Looker disclaim all meddling in the affairs of others, while at the same time he is plunging himself in the disputes and affairs of religious societies, with whom he pretends he has no connection, under the specious pretence of love for the public good. Had the Learned gentleman always been as zealous for the public better grace. In the next and last place, I shall notice the opinions of Messrs. Rolph and Bidwell, the opinions of these gentlemen we have had a long time since in print, and related nothing at all to the question which these writers have agitated; their opinion was only given as to the validity of deeds of lands then held by the contemplated union took effect, and their opinion was that the title would be good; little expecting at that time that it was to be a union in law, and in fact, and even then Mr. Bidwell informed the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*, that there was no law either in England or in Canada, that exactly came to the point in question. Here I intended to have inserted some remarks dropping my eyes on the second sentence of Mr. Looker's communication, I read as follows: "The names of forty-one persons, who have been voluntarily withdrawn from the communion." Now I would observe that it is impossible to withdraw from a church, which they never belonged; and I defy the Learned gentleman to prove that the M. E. Church in this province, ever belonged to the W. M. C. But perhaps more of this at another time. In the next sentence I would say, that if forty-one persons is all that bears the name of E. Methodist in Belleville, they are few when compared with those on this circuit, as the quarterly meeting held here last Saturday and Sunday week will clearly testify; and I think it may be said without fear of contradiction, that at the lowest calculation these fourths of the Methodist in these parts are Episcopalists.

The 4th Cons. of Sidney, Sept. 30, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:

In this day of party strife, religious and political communion, probably many evils to community arise, and we are all of us, who think just as we do, and if the dominant party cannot bring sufficient reasons and arguments to carry conviction to the minds of their opponents, it often happens that threats and coercive measures are resorted to in order to effect this object.

Having lately read a short sketch written by a learned and wise Philosopher, and deeming them in accordance with the prospectus I have ventured to transcribe them for your useful paper, and by publishing you would oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

OPINION.

Unity of opinion abstractedly considered, is neither desirable nor good; although not considered in itself, but in reference to something else, it may be both. For men may all be agreed in error, and in that case unanimity is an evil. Truth lies within the Holy of Holies in the Temple of Knowledge, but doubt is the vestibule that leads to the temple. Knowledge is the result of the assumed infallibility of the Pope, and he finished by making himself the Corner Stone of the system of infallibility. Copernicus, and Newton doubt the truth of the false system of error before they established a true one of their own; and Galileo's terrestrial body was confined in a Dungeon, for having dared to question the motion of those bodies that were Celestial. In fact, we owe most of our knowledge, not to those who have agreed, but to those who differ, and those who have differed by making all others think with them, are usually those who began by daring to think for themselves; as he that leads a crowd, must begin by separating himself some little distance from it. I take the Great Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the Blood, had not differed from all of the Physicians of his day, all of the Physicians of the present day would not have agreed with him.

These reflections ought to teach us that every kind of persecution for mere opinion, is incompatible with sound Philosophy. It is lamentable error to think how much mischief has been incurred, from the intemperate zeal and bigoted officiousness of those who would rather mask their dogmatism than think at all, than not to think as they do.

Charles the fifth when he abdicated the throne, and retired to the monastery of St. Juste, amused himself with the mechanical arts, and particularly with the art of watch making. Very curious what an egregious fool I must have been, to have squandered so much blood and treasure in an absurd attempt to make all men think alike, and to make every man a watch maker. Keep time together. We should also remember that, dissent or dissent is not an act of the will, but of the understanding; no man can will to believe that two and two make five, nor can I force upon myself the conviction that ink is white, or this paper is black. If we arrive at certain conclusions, and act conscientiously upon them, a Judge that is both just and merciful, will require no more provided, we have an answer satisfactorily to the following interrogation: How we made use of all the means in our power to arrive at true conclusions? did no interest warp us? no sloth retard us? no prejudice blind us? no party mislead us, and no fear intimidate us?

LACON.

From the New-York Spectator.

DEATH OF MR. CRAWFORD.—The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, died at the house of his friend, Mr. Meriwether, about a fortnight since, while on a circuit attending the Supreme Court at Georgia, of which he was senior Judge. Mr. Crawford commenced his career as a school-master. He was a native of Virginia, but of great talents. He rose into high station by the force of his own exertions, and the energies of his own mind. He was the democratic caucus candidate for President, against Mr. Adams, in 1824. When in the Senate of the Union, he ably opposed the destruction of the old United States Bank, and was the firm and able and unchanging friend of the present institution. Having so long presided over the financial department of the government, he well knew the necessity of such a bank—a necessity

which will recur with ten-fold power, and command a new bank into existence, should the present be destroyed.

The following extract from *Litt's Magazine* for August is, we believe from the pen of Mr. Ballingall, of Kirkcaldy, a gentleman whose pursuits have given him access to the best sources of information. That underwriters have no objections to a few shipwrecks, now and then, is a notorious fact. The crazy rate of their mercantile navy may source of wealth to them; but where the lives of our fellow-creatures are at stake, the strong arm of the law should be put forth to prevent such an infamous system. Were merchants allowed to insure only one half the value of their goods, they would be forced to take a greater interest in the state of our shipping. As long as the present system is followed, the underwriters may be expected to consult their own profit only, without reference to the public good.

"A shipowner (he says) as person about to become one, knows full well, that there is no inducement for him to purchase for the building of a strong and safe ship, because she must, of necessity, cost him more than a weak and unsafe one; and as he will get no abatement of the premium of insurance, in consequence of the additional strength and safety of the vessel, he has no interest in getting a safe one, but the reverse. He finds that he can earn as much freight with the merest sieve which can be made to float, as with the strongest and safest ship; and as he has less capital embarked in the one case than the other—even although, in consequence of the diminished risk to the strong ship, he did not ensure it to the full value of his profits are, of course, greater. He, therefore, provides a cheap and unsafe ship accordingly, instead of a strong and safe one.

But it may be said, cannot he provide a strong and safe vessel, and as the sea-risk will be thereby; gratefully lessened dispense with insurance altogether?—Here, however, he finds that underwriters have taken most effectual measures against him. They reduce his ship, however strong and safe it may be, to the second class; or, in other words, put a mark of proscription on it, implying want of safety, in a limited number of years, generally in five years, on an average of the whole shipping of the kingdom, equally with the most worthless. A book of classification is annually published by underwriters, said to be for their own use only, containing these marks of proscription; and upon applying for freight or charter for his vessel, he is immediately asked if his be a first or a second class vessel. If he has passed the fatal climacteric, although she should possess the strength of a rock, or the castle, it is quite in vain for him to allege her strength, safety, and superior equipments. A merchant cares nothing about these things, and has the ready objection, I can get my goods carried at the same rate of freight and at a lower premium of insurance, in a first class vessel. Nor will an underwriter make any abatement in his demand of premium on either ship or cargo, on account of additional strength and safety—merely because he does not wish strong and safe ships to be built, or to exist; and the ship owner finds that he cannot obtain employment for his safe ship.

A British merchant vessel of the present day is put together with less art, or attention to scientific principles, and regard to safety, than the rudest machine of ancient or modern times. Hence, when it is roughly handled by the winds and waves, or gets stranded, we find its component parts dislocated, separated, and separated along the beach. In a vessel of a thousand tons, the utmost defence that is placed between the crew, the passengers, the cargo, and destruction, even in the first voyage, is three inches of oak timber! so that a touch from a pointed bit of coral, a scratch of its own anchor is sufficient at any time to drown, with all its contents, the proudest British merchantman that ever floated! Destroy by any means that fragile defence, and the Royal George is as much at the mercy of the waves, as was the *Caracacus*, whose row-locks that covered the wicker work was destroyed.

BLAND MVICAR & CO. are daily expecting an assortment of FURS, landed at Montreal some days ago by the ship Concord, from London, consisting of Ladie's Muffs, Tippets, Pelermes, Bonas, Stockings and Opas.—Also a supply of black silk Gloves at 9s. 6. per yard. Fleecy lined gloves and a variety of fashionable and comfortable articles for the winter, at their usual low prices.

CASH paid for WHEAT RYE and POTASH.

Belleville, October 4, 1834. SH

AGS received in payment for papers at this Office.

ITEMS.

THE MERE PUNISHED.—We extract the following specimen of Turkish tales from the *Nouvel Journal Asiatique* for May:—Under the reign of the first khalifa, there was a merchant at Bagdad, equally rich and avaricious. One day he had bargained with a porter to carry home for him a large basket of porcelain vases for ten paras. As they went along, he said to the man, "My friend, you are young and I am old—you can still earn plenty—strike off, I entrust you, a para from your hire." "Willing," replied the porter. This request was repeated again and again, until, when he reached the house, the porter had only a single para to receive. As they went up the stairs, the merchant said, "If you will resign the last para, I will give you three pieces of advice." "Be it so," said the porter. Well, then," said the merchant, "if any one tells you it is better to be fasting than feasting, do not believe him; if any one tells you it is better to be poor than rich, do not believe him; if any one tells you it is better to walk than ride, do not believe him." "My good sir," replied the astonished porter, "I knew these things before, but if you will listen to me, I will give you advice such as you never heard." The merchant turned round, and the porter, throwing the basket down the staircase, said to him: "If any one tells you that one of your vases remains unbroken, do not believe him." Before the miser could reply, the porter made his escape.

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE.—The constituent principles of vegetable matter are very simple, and are reduced principally to these three: oxygen gas, hydrogen gas, and carbonic acid gas. To these three principles merely, all vegetable substances may be reduced.

All the endless variety of appearances, which presents itself in the vegetable kingdom: the stately oak, and the tender daisy; the hardy lignum-vitæ, and the pulpy mushroom; the poisonous opium, and the healing balm; the nauseous assafoetida, and the sweet-scented rose; together with all the various colors, shades, and tints, presented to us in the flowers and foliage which cover the earth, have all been composed from the three gases we have mentioned. Not only in these different vegetables separately, do they compose such opposite substances, but from the same trunk, and from the same apparently homogeneous mass of sap, are compounded substances as opposite in their qualities as any that have been mentioned. For instance, the seed of the stupefying poppy produces an oil as bland as the olive, and it is cultivated in great quantities in France, for table use; while from the milky juice extracted from its head is produced the opium of our shops, and the delicious pulp of the peach encloses in its kernel a poison as deadly as arsenic.

All these various results are occasioned by a slight variation in the combination of these gases.—(Farmer and Gardner.)

JACK AT TRAFALGER.—A veteran at the battle of Trafalger, who was actively employed at one of the guns on the quarter deck of the *Britannia*, had his leg shot off below the knee, and observed to an officer, who was ordering him to be conveyed to the cockpit, "that's but a skilling touch; an inch higher, and I should have my eighteen pence for it," alluding by this to the scale of pensions allowed for wounds, which of course, increase according to their severity; The same hearty fellow as they were lifting him on a brother tar's shoulders, said to one of his friends: "Bob take a look out for my leg, and give me the silver buckles out of my shoe: I'll do as much for you some other time."

ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent defrauds of wharfingers, one of the members arose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I second the Motion: the wharfingers are to a man a set of rogues; I was one myself for ten years!"

A DEAD MAN'S SPEECH.—"Here is a book containing a dead man's speech," said a witty auctioneer to a gawking crowd. "What will you offer me for the dead man's speech?—Who bids?" "Ten cents," "twenty," "thirty," "thirty-five"—and it was finally knocked down to a literary youth from the Emerald Isle, at fifty cents. He tendered the cash and received the book. After turning the leaves, "Hallo, said he, 'Mr. Auctioneer, by St. Patrick, but I believe there's a bit of a mistake. Divil a bit of a speche do I see at all.' My good fellow," said the auctioneer, "the book contains the whole of his speech, every word of it. So just put the book in your pocket, and say no more about it." It was a blank book.

A COURTSHIP IN PUNE.—A certain Mr. Parr, being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle, whom he met at Harrowgate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her. At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and, in a dread of losing her for ever, he resolved even there to make a desperate effort to pop the question. Fortune favoured the attempt. It happened, that opposite to the gentleman, there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of marmalade. "Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Parr, Miss Ann?" said the lover with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand toward the cheese. "Tell me first," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting, at the same time, the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of *Marr* lady!" "Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were naturally accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivocal, or discovered any thing in the transaction but civility. The treaty thus opened, was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Parr.

Juan Zumalacarraguy.—This rebel Carlist chieftain whose name is as eccentric as his loyal devotion to a fanatic prince is obnoxious, was only a captain of infantry in 1820, and then an ardent admirer of the constitution. In the French invasion in 1823, while escorting some prisoners to Pampeluna, he was surprised by a party of guerrillas and carried captive to Irati; he made his escape thence and was conducted to Pampeluna and tried for treachery. The day before his sentence he again escaped, and then joined the army of the Faith, of which he was made a colonel. He continued in high favor with Ferdinand to 1831, when on the royalist volunteers being disgraced, he retired to his native province of Navarre, to the vicery of which he was acting secretary on the demise of Ferdinand. Had he not had his feelings wounded by being left out in the late list of promotions made by the Queen Regent, he would, it is thought, at this day have adhered to the cause of her daughter Isabella.—*Star*.

Murder.—A cruel and deliberate murder, without provocation, was committed at Tusculum, Ala. by a man named Flake, a well digger, 22 years of age, on the person of a man named Pool, aged 45, who was intoxicated at the time. Passing the cabin of Flake, the latter called him and said he had some information to impart. Pool went towards him, when Flake began striking him with a stick, apparently in fun; he then kicked him severely. Several persons then requested him to desist, Pool not making the least resistance. He still followed Pool, and picking up a stone weighing two or three pounds, he struck him so severely on the back of the head with it, as to fracture his skull; rendering him insensible, and causing his death the next morning. Flake was committed to prison after examination, to await his trial.—*Star*.

Chivalry.—The Boston Journal gives a most ludicrous account of a duel which lately took place at Antwerp between a couple of young men, one of them an American and the other an Englishman. Both belligerents were shockingly frightened, and shot off their weapons so enormously wide of the mark, that one of the balls penetrated the Zenith, and the other the Nadir, if the historiographer of the transaction writes truth. One of the spectators of this most valorous passage of arms, an American sea Captain, begged of the parties militant, if they fired their death-doing tools again, to let him get behind one of their honorable carcasses, as he was pursued that this was the post of safety.—*Courier*.

To all Nations, Languages and People, Greeting.—Know ye, that I, NIMROD MURPHREE, of the city of Nashville, of the State of Tennessee, have discovered perpetual motion. N. MURPHREE. Nashville, Aug. 27, 1834.

We clip the above from the last number of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, where it appears as an advertisement, without note or comment. Probably Mr. Murphree has succeeded in handing himself over the Cumberland river, or a barn yard fence, by the straps of his boots. We advise him to send his pretensions on to the next Congress by Col. Crockett himself, whose motto is "go ahead!"—*Mobile Advertiser*.

The Nunery Affair.—Wm. Young, jr. of Woburn, and — Wood, of this city, who have been imprisoned as participants in the burning of the Nunery, were discharged on Friday last, the

Grand Jury not filing bills against them. True bills have been returned against nine persons, implicated in the riot at the Nunery, viz: Kelly, Buzze, Buck, (State's evidence) Pond, Mason, Parker, Marcy, Conant, and Blaisdel.—*Boston Atlas*.

A great work is about to be commenced, namely a plan for securing the waters of the Nile so as to render them serviceable at will for the irrigation of the lands; a toll is to be levied for the purpose, and forty thousand men are to be employed in the undertaking.

A Mr. Hillard has manufactured a pen-knife which has 873 blades!—in consideration of which the Dublin Committee presented him with a medal valued at 50 guineas. He has had made 873 penknives, he would have had the same claim for it, and the committee have been benefited by his labors.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.—The author of "Three Years in the Pacific," the excellent work announced as in press by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, states that in Rio Janeiro it is the custom to place dead bodies in a coarse coffin, and enclose the whole in a more elegant one; the latter is returned to the undertaker after it has been paraded to the church, and a sum paid for its temporary use!

Mr. Stewart states that the raspings of ivory and bone produced in the manufacturing at Birmingham, are sent in barrels to London to be made into jelly!

Mr. Carne in his "Letters from the East," says, one of the best tastes he ever tasted was at Damascus, prepared entirely of rose leaves!

At Lebanon the women wear silver horns on their heads; it is often a foot & a half high, with a variety of uncouth figures carved on it, and it is fastened by a silken string. They generally carry their veils over it, and let them fall on one side of the face, which has a graceful and theatrical appearance.

At Damascus a custom prevails which we hold in much greater reverence.—Every private house of respectability is supplied with fountains, and in some of the coffee houses a jet d'eau rises to the height of five or six feet, around which are seats and cushions.

Mr. Barrow in his recent pleasing volume of Travels in the North of Europe, states that in Moscow, at the outside of the Kremlin, the three or four young men of big boys are invariably stationed to act as decoy-ducks; they commence a series of sulications, bowing almost to the ground as any person passes, and endeavor to induce you to enter.

"DARK WITH EXCESS OF THE LIGHT."—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshua "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides in your nation. I should like to see him."—"God's presence is indeed every where," replied Joshua, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory." The Emperor insisted. "Well," said Joshua, "I suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?" The Emperor consented. The Rabbi took him in the open air at noon-day, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendor. "I cannot," said Trajan, "the light dazzles me."—"Thou art unable," said Joshua, "to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a sight annihilate thee?"

"Isn't there a large tree standing before your door?" inquired a wag of a green-glancing Jonathan from the country. "Yes, why?" was the answer. "Because," said the wag, "I thought from your appearance that you grew in the shade!"

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH DYE-STUFF AND PERFUMERY

Sold cheap for Cash only, by

A. M. SHELDON.

WANTED.

A Journeyman Chair Maker, a first rate workman. None need apply, except well recommended.

MILLER BAKER.

Belleville, September 12, 1834.

JUST received and for sale 300 Barrels of SALT, at 10s. per bbl. Patent Pails at 2s. each.

B. FLINT, Jr.

Belleville, Sept. 20, 1834.

WANTED.—2000 bushels good Peas. B. FLINT, Jr. Sept 18, 1834.

BILLA FLINT JR.

Grateful for past favors from his Customers and for their liberal support for five years, which he has spent in trade in this Town: offers his services as formerly, and has on hand,—A very general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints &c. &c.—all of which he will sell low for

CASH, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCE

Having always remained steady in his prices, and made no difference whether Cash or Credit; he finds it necessary now to state, that owing to the low prices at which he intends selling for

READY PAY,

that it will be out of his power to sell on a credit at the same prices in general; but with few exceptions, will continue to give goods as low to his customers, on time, as heretofore.

A list of a few articles is annexed, and the prices of some of the leading ones added; being well aware that it is useless to state prices of any others.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Onodaga Salt | 10s. 6d. per bbl. |
| do. do. | 3s. 4d. per bus. |
| Loaf Sugar | 7½ per lb. |
| Best Muscovada | 6d. per lb. or 11 lbs. for 5s. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Twankay Tea | 3s. 3d. per lb. |
| Hyson Skin, | 3s. do. |
| Old Hyson, | 5s. do. |
| Plug Tobacco, from 7½d. to 10d. do. | |
| Pimento | 10d. per lb. |
| Black Pepper | 9d. do. |
| Rice, 10 lb. for 3s. or | 4d. do. |
| Coffee | 1s. do. |
| Candles, | 9d. do. |
| Soap, by the box | 4½d. do. |
| do. per single lb | 5d. do. |
| Ground ginger, | 10½d. do. |
| Root do. | 8d. do. |
| Molasses, | 3s. 4d. per gal. |
| Potash kettles | 25s. per Cwt. |
| Coolers | 3d. per lb. |
| Hollow ware | 3½d. per lb. |
| Sad Irons | 3½d. per lb. |
| Drag teeth, steel pointed | 4½d. per lb. |
| 26 inch Hand saws | 4s. 6d. each. |
| Good coarse Boots | 15s. per pair. |
| do. do. Shoes | 7s. per pair. |
| Cast Steel | 1s. per lb. |
| Cut Nails | 3½d. per lb. |
| Glass 7½ by 8½ 7 by 9 3½ by 4 Box, | |
| or 2½d. per light. | |
| Grind Stones | 1d. per lb. |
| Patent Pails each, | 2s. |
| 40 Rives Raisins, | |
| 35 doz. corn Brooms, | |

A lot of Philadelphia Mill-saws. Although the subscriber is not receiving from various ships, being well aware that one small boat well freighted, from time to time, will supply him and his numerous customers; yet being well acquainted with both foreign and home markets, and from eighteen years actively spent in trade, he is enabled to say that no person has a greater chance of procuring goods at lower prices than himself, and no person a greater disposition to accommodate his customers at low prices. He does not pledge himself as some do, to make reductions in prices, but makes those reductions in prices at once. The means he has for selling cheap are these: his goods are bought on a credit, and although not purchased from manufacturers in general, yet it is a well known fact to importers, that goods generally can be procured from various houses in Montreal at less than sterling costs and charges, and although burdened with one or two moderate profits, yet can be sold at low by him as any importer. It is also a well known fact that some men's credit is better than other men's money, and although money is good, yet good men's credit is far better, and putting the two in competition, it will be his aim to show the truth of the statement.

He never charges profits on goods sold to make up losses sustained by what others fail to pay. So that his customers in this respect stand upon as good footing as others.

He does not adhere to the system of selling only for cash on delivery, as he considers it very ungentlemanly to refuse so small a favour as a few days credit to his customers, nor was business done in his shop one day after it was first opened, about five years ago, before even strangers were accommodated in this way. Being settled amongst you, and his whole interests being in this place and the surrounding country it shall be his constant study to watch over the interests of his customers, and to allow no person or persons whatever to take the lead of him in business, who only come here to pick up all they can and then bid us good by.

CASH paid for Wheat Potash and Flour, as usual.

Belleville, September 27, 1834.

N. B. a quantity of cooking stoves at very low prices for which Wheat will be taken in payment at 4s. per bushel if delivered soon.

TO LET, in the township of Seymour a valuable Tavern Stand, in the centre of the township, to which a Farm is attached. To those who understand the business, an opportunity is here afforded of rapidly accumulating a property. Apply to Major Campbell in the township, or to Mr. Bennett on the spot. Seymour, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks to the public for the support and encouragement he has received since his commencement in business in this place. Being determined to keep first rate workmen, and to observe punctuality, (in which point too many fail) he hopes still to merit a share of public support. Having been at some considerable pains and expense, to obtain the most approved rules for cutting as well as the latest fashions, he will be prepared to please all who may favour him with their custom.

ALBERT TAYLOR.

Belleville, Sept. 24, 1834. 3t

N. B. All those whose notes and accounts became due after harvest, will please call and settle the same. A. T.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, situated on the West side of Church Street, No. 38, containing eight rooms, finished; a Tan House, with 12 Tan-Yats, enclosed; a Bank House and Shed, 20 feet by 40. All in good order, together with water on the lot. For terms and other particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES SMITH.

Belleville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

CHAIRS.

GRATEFUL for favours received in his line for more than seventeen years in this place, the subscriber would still solicit a share of public patronage, having first rate workmen, he will endeavour to accommodate and please his customers. He has on hand

50 DOZ. fancy & WINDSOR CHAIRS, which he will sell at reduced prices for **READY PAY OR SHORT CREDIT.**

Also for sale a quantity of boiled Oil. He deems it also important to request those who are indebted to him for chairs or otherwise, to call and settle the same without delay.

J. BICKFORD.

Belleville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

999999

WANTED.

An Intelligent lad as an Apprentice at this Office.

Job Printing,

In all its branches neatly executed at this Office.

RAGS received in payment for papers at this Office.

The Intelligencer of Belleville

Is printed and published every Saturday Morning, by GEORGE BENJAMIN, at his office, corner of Front and Bridge Streets.

TERMS.

Delivered to Subscribers in the Town of Belleville, at Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, per Annum; and Twenty Shilling per Annum, if sent by Mail. Subscribers in the country who may call or send for their paper, will only pay Fifteen and Sixpence per Annum. All subscriptions payable quarterly, and in advance. Country produce taken in payment at Cash Prices.

Notice of Advertisements. Six lines and under 2s. 6d. for the first insertion and 1s. for every continuation. Advertisements above six lines charged in proportion. All advertisements remaining in three months will be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent; those remaining six months 20 per cent; and those for one year 30 per cent on the regular charges.

Advertisements without written directions, inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements, to be in writing, and delivered by 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the choice of the publisher.